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Palæornis and *Conurus*, as adopted in Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America,' are nowhere indicated. — W. S.

Shufeldt on Fossil Birds. — A portion of the right femur of a bird, larger than any now known in North America, which was found in Miocene (Salkehatchie Ooze) formation of the Stone River, South Carolina, is named by Dr. Shufeldt¹ who regards it as related to the Anseres, *Palæochenoides mioceanus* (p. 347).

In another paper² treating of the Bermuda 'bird-caves' he gives a popular summary of a much more comprehensive paper to appear later elsewhere. To this is added an 'Addendum' rather longer than the paper itself, in which new species based upon the bones found in the caves are described. These were intended for the later paper which is now indefinitely postponed, although references to the unpublished plates are here given! Unfortunately in two instances, no definite type specimens are designated in the descriptions and considering the number of species represented in the deposits and the fact that the new forms recently described in 'The Auk' (1916, pp. 194-195), probably represent some of them, serious questions of synonymy are likely to arise, which carelessness systematic work of this sort will further complicate. The new species named by Dr. Shufeldt are *Puffinus mcgalli* (p. 630), *P. parvus* (p. 632) and *Æstrelata vociferans* (p. 633). Measurements are given under only one of the species and while the other descriptions refer in detail to the amount of material described and figured in the unpublished paper, it is questionable whether enough data are here presented to constitute a recognizable description. — W. S.

Peters on a New Swift from Santo Domingo.³ — In working over the collection made in a trip to Santo Domingo during the winter and spring of 1916, in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Mr. Peters finds the resident Collared Swift much blacker on the sides of the head than birds from Cuba and Jamaica and upon this difference establishes a new race, *Streptoprocne zonaris melanotis* (p. 37). — W. S.

Riley on New Birds from Santo Domingo.⁴ — This paper describes three new birds recently obtained by Dr. William L. Abbott, of Philadelphia on an expedition to Santo Domingo, and presented to the U. S. National Museum. He visited the highlands of the interior where few zoölogical

¹ New Extinct Bird from South Carolina. By R. W. Shufeldt. Geological Magazine (VI) Vol. III, No. 626, pp. 343-347. August, 1916.

² Bird-Caves of the Bermudas. By R. W. Shufeldt. The Ibis. October, 1916. pp. 623-635.

³ A New Swift from Santo Domingo. By James Lee Peters. Proc. N. E. Zoöl. Club, VI, pp. 37-38, Nov. 23, 1916.

⁴ Three Remarkable New Species of Birds from Santo Domingo. By J. H. Riley. Smithsonian Misc. Collns. 66, No. 15. December 1, 1916, pp. 1-2.

collectors have ever penetrated and the birds discovered constitute as Mr. Riley says "the most remarkable discoveries in West Indian ornithology in recent years.

One of them is an owl related to a Cuban species, which is described as *Asio noctipetens* (p. 1), Constanza, 4000 ft. Another is *Brachypiza antillarum* (p. 2), Constanza, 5000 ft., allied to *B. capensis* from the mainland, but constituting the first occurrence of the genus in the West Indies. The last and most remarkable is a White-winged Crossbill which was more or less common in the pine forest, at El Rio, 4000 ft. and which Mr. Riley names *Loxia megalplaga* (p. 1). The occurrence of a member of this boreal genus, in the West Indies was entirely unlooked for and constitutes a most surprising fact in geographic distribution.—W. S.

Townsend on Bird Conservation in Labrador.¹—This report is an "advance chapter" of the author's forthcoming work 'In Audubon's Labrador' and tells briefly of the terrible destruction of sea birds on the Labrador coast. Dr. Townsend suggests the forfeiting of fishing licenses by fishermen detected carrying fire arms or engaging in eggng, both of which are contrary to law. Another admirable suggestion is to make refuges of certain coast islands which could easily be protected by wardens and thus present object lessons to the natives and encourage similar protection elsewhere along the coast.—W. S.

Gyldenstolpe on the Birds of Siam.²—In this publication the author reports on the results of his second trip to Siam, 1914–1915. The main list consists in a fully annotated list of 353 species, one form *Mixornis gularis minor* (p. 60) Pak Koh, Northern Siam, is described as new. Other novelties obtained on the expedition have been described in the Ornithologische Monatsberichte for 1916, no copies of which have yet reached us, and Mr. Gyldenstolpe fortunately redescribes them here.

An introduction gives the explorer's itinerary and a consideration of the origin and development of the fauna of India and the Malay Region. Siam is divided zoögeographically into three regions (1) the mountain region of the north, (2) the lowlands of Northern and Central Siam and (3) Lower Siam. There are some admirable reproductions of photographs illustrating the scenery of the country and colored plates of five of the new forms of birds discovered by the expedition.

The report as a whole forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the avifauna of Siam and is a credit to its author.—W. S.

¹ Bird Conservation in Labrador. By Charles Wendell Townsend. Reprint from the Seventh Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada — Ottawa, 1916, pp. 1–9.

² Zoölogical Results of the Swedish Zoölogical Expeditions to Siam, 1911–1912 and 1914–1915. IV. Birds II. By Nils Gyldenstolpe. With one map, four plates and five figures in the text. pp. 1–160. 1916.